# NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

BOTH houses of Congress were engaged upon the tariff on the 6th inst., though very little progress was made. In the Senate, the little progress was made. In the Senate, the amendment of Mr. Beck extending the duty of 10 cents per pound laid by the bill upon "wools of the firstclass, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 30 cents per pound or less," to such wools valued at 32 cents or less per pound, was agreed to —yeas 25,nays 24. Two or three other amendments were offered, debated, and lost. In the House, Mr. Tucker moved to reduce the duty on the were offered, debated, and lost. In the House, Mr. Tucker moved to reduce the duty on the cost of polished plate glass, undelivered, above 24x30 inches square and not exceeding 64x5 inches, from 25 to 15 cents per square foot. This, together with various other amendments offered by Mr. Tucker, was lost. The consideration of the metal schedule was entered upon. Mr. Kelley, under instruction from his committee, moved to increase from 50 to 75 cents per ton the duty on iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residence from from his per the form his committee. cents per ten the duty on iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residnum from burnt pyrites. Pending action on Mr. Kelley's motion, public business was suspended and appropriate resolutions upon the life and public service of the late Representatives Updegraff, of Ohio, and Hawk, of Illinois, were adopted and culogies upon the deceased were delivered. Similar memorial services were gone through in the Senate. through in the Senate.

MR LAMAR, of Mississippi, delivered a prepared speech upon the tariff question in the Senate on the 7th inst., taking strong free-trade ground. The keynote of the speech was the unground. The keynote of the speech was the unnatural and abnormal development of the power of the manufacturing interests. He said that protection meant high taxes. He wanted the people to have the matter explained to them clearly throughout the breadth of the land. There was a demand for the reduction of taxes. He wanted Congress to say to the country: "If you want protection you must consent to pay the cost of maintaining that system, and scorn the allurement of low taxes and cheap foreign goods;" likened the power of the manufacturers to that of the slave power before the war. The latter fell with a crash because its supporters were fell with a crash because its supporters were blind to the future. The handwriting was on the wall predicting the destruction of the giganmolies which are now fastened upon the material interests of the country, and he trusted that they would yet open their eyes to see before the inevitable ruin and downfall should come. A motion to put books on the free list was, after discussion, carried—24 to 22—Messra, Ingalis, Flumb and VanWyck, Republicans, voting with the Democrats. A motion to put pulp for making paper on the free list was lost. The duty on bituninous coal was placed at 75 centerage to page and energy one was placed on the cents per ton, and emery ore was placed on the free list. The House tackled the metal schedule of the Tariff bill, and after spending five hours on the first item without making any change in the rate of duty, the bill was laid aside for other business. Mr. Bingham introduced a bill for a commission of seven members to report upor the condition and value of the plant of the various telegraph companies, and what can be done the cost of communication THE tariff occupied the almost exclusive

attention of both houses of Congress on the 9th inst. In the Senate, a motion to put jute on the free list was lost. A motion to add books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter not specially enumerated or provided for in engravings bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps and charts to the free list, was agreed to. The negative vote was wholly Republican. Messrs. Van Wyck and Ingalis voted in the affirmative with the Democrats. Mr. Allison offered an amendment, which was ordered printed, providing for refunding 90 per cent. of duty paid on imported in coring meats exported from this country. The House continued consideration of the metal schedule, and made some important reductions schedule, and made some important restactions from the report of the Ways and Means Com-mittee. The duty on steel railroad bars was cut down from \$18 to \$15 per ton; charcoal iron bars was fixed at \$22 per ton, and steel blooms at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The clause imposing a duty of 2½ cents per pound on armor or other plate was struck from the bill.

MR. EDMUNDS made a favorable report to the Senate, on the 9th inst., upon the joint resolution to give notice of the termination of the fisheries article of the Washington treaty, and Mr. Hale reported the Naval bill, and Asheries article of the Washington treaty, and Mr. Hale reported the Naval bill, appropriating \$15,727,334. The Senate spent several hours upon the Tariff bill, but made very little progress. In the House, Mr. Belford reported resolutions against discontinuing the silver coinage, and in favor of additional vault-room at some point in the Mississippi valley. A pension of \$20 per the Mississippi valley. A pension of \$20 per month was granted to the widow of Representa-tive Hawk, of Illinois, and eight bronze cannon were donated for a monument to Gen. Lytle, at Cincinnati. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and several slight reductions from the rates recommended by the Ways and Means Committee were made. Mr. Kasson of-fered a resolution that during the remainder of the session it shall be in order in any day after the morning our to move to suspend the rules the morning our to move to suspend the rules so as to consider in the House any regular ap-propriation or reverse bill which shall have been reported by committee, and may then be in committee of the whole, or which may then be on the Speaker's table, and such motion thall be decided by a majority vote. The resolution was

Consideration of the Tariff bill in com mittee of the whole was completed by the Senate on the 10th inst. The amendment proposed by Mr. Beck reducing the internal-revenue tax on snuff, smoking and manufactured tobacco to 8 cents per pound was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Williams, the tax on cigars was made \$3 per thousand, instead of \$4, as in the bill. Mr. Logan moved to place salt on the free list, but it was decided to refer the matter to the Schate. The House discussed the Ways and Means Com-mittee's Tariff bill. Mr. Maxey's amendment mittee's Tariff bill. Mr. Maxey's amendment fixing the duty on iron-cotton ties at 15 per cent. ad valorem was defeated, after a sharp discussion, by the close vote of 97 to 101, four Democrats — all of them from the Pennsylvania manufacturing districts — voting with the Republicans against the proposed reduction. On motion of Mr. Kelley, a duty of 1½ cents per pound was imposed upon cast-iron vessels, plates, stoveplates and iron, sad iron, tailors' irons and natters' irons. Mr. Dunneil moved to reduce the duty on cut nails and spikes from 1½ to 1 cent per pound, and, in advocating the motion, cent per pound, and, in advocating the motion, spoke of the pending bill as giving too little reduction. The motion was lost, after a lively debate. On motion of Mr. Carbisle, the duty on railway fish-plates was toduced from 1½ to 1½ cents per pound. Mr. Dunnell moved to reduce the duty on horseshoe natis, hobnails and wire nails from 4 to 3 cents per pound. The

## EASTERN.

Two men, one woman and a child were burned to death in an oil conflagration at Titusville, Pa. Thirty thousand barrels of the oleaginous flood were consumed.

Charles B. Sedgwick, Congressman from 1858 to 1862, died at Syracuse, N. Y., Two companies desire charters to cut

a ship canal across Cape Cod, and are ready to deposit large guarantees. William E. Dodge, the philanthro-

pist and temperance advocate, died at New York after a week's illness. He leaves a fortune estimated at \$15,000,000.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and who had served as Postmaster General, Minister to Russia and three terms as Governor of Connecticut, died at Hartford. He was 57

Charles R. Thorne, the actor, died at New York of gout of the stomach, aged 43

At Rondout, N. Y., a large building occupied by railway and steamboat offices. the ice-house (containing 2,000 tons) of the Cornell Steamboat Company and the steamer City of Catskill were burned. Loss \$150,000.

## WESTERN.

of the victims, was rescued after being buried eighteen hours under the snow. He was fatally injured.

The recent snow-storm in Wyoming exceeded in severity anything in the histo.y of the Territory.

Arthur Bryant, brother of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, a well-known nurseryman, died at Princeton, Ill., aged 80,

It has been discovered that a coffeehouse in Chicago regularly takes the commenest grades and, by a chemical process, converts them into an imitation of old Government Java, at a profit of 5 cents per pound.

Three hundred people were rendered homeless by the deluge at Fremont, Ohio.

A man, his wife and child were drowned near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, while trying to cross a swollen stream.

At Okmulgee, in the Indian Territory, Creek Indian, who had received a large amount of "back pay" due him by the Government, became suddenly crazed by his newly-acquired wealth, and went about from its provisions was rejected-yeas, 56; killing every one with whom he came in contact. After slaying three of his neighbors an effort was made to capture the wild murderer, which failing, he was shot to death by his pursuers.

Illinois has 1,985 lunatics in the four asylums, 1,232 in the county almshouses and ,917 under private treatment.

Hamline University, near Minneapois, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$65,-000, partially covered by insurance. The work of rebuilding will begin as soon as building operations are practicable.

A Pacific Springs (Wy. T.) stageoach was caught in the recent terrible storm, and the travelers had to abandon the vehicle, after which two of them were frozen to death, and another will lose his hands and feet. The driver of the stage says the snow is two feet on the level, and cattle are starving.

Capt. Payne and his followers, with train of 100 wagons, were captured south of the Cimarron river, and were escorted to Fort Reno.

The floods at Pomeroy, Ohio, put from six to ten feet of water in all the business h uses, and the loss is estimated at

Henry Deces, a German teamster, out his own and his wife's throat at St. Louis while crazed with jealousy. The unfortunate couple leave five small children.

Capt. McGregor, of the propeller Wisconsin, having recently crossed Lake Michigan, states that there were only thirty miles of open water, and that another week of cold weather might make a bridge from Milwaukee to Grand Haven.

The Oregon short line of the Union Pacific road has been completed to Shodione Junction, Idaho, 321 miles from the unin line

A mail-pouch was rifled of 140 regisered letters in the baggage-room of the lepot at Cedar Rapids. One letter was nown to contain \$1,100.

Milton Yarberry, a notorious desperado, with a dozen homicides to answer for, was hanged at Albuquerque, N. M., for the murder of Charles Campbelt.

The steamer Gem sailed from Seattle, on the Pacific coast, and was soon after ound to be on fire. The result was the loss

of five lives. A Milwaukee dispatch reports that William E. Cramer, the founder and editorn-chief of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, who went through the horrors of the Newnall House fice, is in a very precarious conlition. It was at first believed that the veteran journalist had escaped comparapoisoning has developed as a consequence of his injuries, and there is little hope of his

## SOUTHERN.

Mardi Gras celebrants made themselves heard and seen in all Southern cities, the festivities being more than ordinarily

Ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, died of pneumonia at Austin, last week.

## WASHINGTON.

Two notable weddings were celebrated at Washington. Miss Alice S. Blaine, daughter of the ex-Senator and Secretary, was married to Col. John J. Coppinger, an officer of the regular army, and all Washington society witnessed the ceremony, The President and his Cabinet, the Maine delegation in Congress, the diplomatic corps, and many high officials of the army and navy and the depa tments were present. In the evening an equally distinguished party gathered at the Church of the Epiphany, where Miss Brewster, daughter of the Attorney General, was united in marriage to Mr. Koons, of Philadelphia.

A Washington telegram says the Mississippi River Investigating Committee met in that city for the purpose of deciding upon their report. All the members of the committee were present. The testimony was discussed and the views of the committee reached by taking votes on different propositions. All the members of the committee agreed that there was nothing to be said against the jetty works, and as to them the report will be unanimous to the effect that they are successful, efficient and permanent. It was decided, by a vote of 6 to 2, that levees are not necessary to the improvement of low navigation.

The 63d birthday of the General of the Army was celebrated by a banquet at Washington, at which a notable company assembled. Speeches were made by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Senator Logan, Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, Henry Watterson and others.

## POLITICAL.

Both branches of the Kansas Legislature have adopted a joint resolution calling upon the Attorney General to bring suits against the Union and Kansas Pacific railroads to rupture their consolidation.

Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has sent to the Legislature a message asking for drive further away and wait. He heard one the abolition of many State and city offices; of the victims cry out. After the murder he J. Ingersoll was read. the making of laws for the government of drove three miles from the park and let Tim employers and wage-workers, the annul- Kelly off, and was dismissed and paid by ment of charters which have been taken out | Brady at Leeson Park. Kavanagh's evidence especially for purposes of barter and sale; makes it certain that Burke was first mur-Jack Williams, Thomas Booth and the prohibition of railway or canal discrim- dered, and that the plot was primarily E. R. Duty were killed by a snow-slide in instion, and the enforcement of the consti- against him.

Middle Park, Col. Mike Flynn, a companion tution with the view of giving equal rights to all.

At a convention of the Iowa Prohibi tionists, held at Des Moines, resolutions were adopted asking the State Executive to convene the Legislature in extra session, with a view of re-enacting the Prohibitory law.

The Massachusetts House-107 to 80 rejected the bill for making election day

The proposition to submit a prohibi tion amendment to the constitution of West Virginia to a vote of the people was defeat ed in the State Senate.

labor of street-car drivers and conductors to twelve hours. The State of Maine classes cider with rum and whisky, and determines that apple juice is an intoxicant to be prohibited by constitutional amendment. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 104 to 37, or-

dered the prohibitory amendment en-

grossed, and a proposition to except elder

A bill has been introduced in the

Pennsylvania Legislature to limit the day's

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

nays, 80.

A son of Sir Thomas Buchan Hapburn, the English Baronet, was murdered by miners in Chihuahua, for which crime five of them were tried and shot the day fol-

Fire swept away the Royal Opera

House at Toronto, valued at \$75,000. The Western Nail Association, at meeting at Pittsburgh, decided, after running three weeks, to again close down for a fortnight. Stocks were reported to be light and the existing card rate stands.

Louisa Montague, the \$10,000 beauty. recovered \$150 from Adam Forepaugh for breach of contract, and has now sued for damages on account of falling from the back of an elephant while in Illinois two years ago. She received a salary of \$100 per week during her travels.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company has been absorbed by the Western

Citizens of Chihuahua organized a company and attacked a band of Apaches, killing twelve of them and capturing thirtythree. In a fight on the border of Sonora, Mexican troops killed 100 Indians and took sixty prisoners.

#### FOREIGN.

A subscription has been opened in County Wicklow, Ireland, to aid Parnell in paying a mortgage on his estate.

The Czar has issued to all his subects a manifesto giving notice of his coronation at Moscow, May 27, and commanding the attendance of the Marshals and of

the nobility A council of the British Cabinet. lasting three hours, was held at the residence of Earl Granville, in London, the Irish Viceroy being present. Precautions were

taken to guard the persons of the Ministers. The steamer Kenmure Castle, bound from London to Shanghai, foundered in the Bay of Biscay and the Captain and thirty of the crew were lost.

Judah P. Benjamin has retired from the practice of law at London.

Davitt, Healy and Quinn have been lodged in Kilmainham jail to serve their term of six months for seditious utterances.

The bill expelling pretenders was reported in the French Senate on the 8th inst. The committee said there was no cause for the republic to resort to such a measure.

Mr. Parnell is apparently wearying of the fight in which he has borne so promtively unharmed from the fire, but blood- | inent a part, and has intimated that unless some attempt is made to secure the payment of members of Parliament he will feel like abandoning the attempt to maintain an independent Irish party in the House of Commons

A London correspondent reiterates the statement that the Dublin Castle authorities are manufacturing evidence against the suspected conspirators, and that the informers are being drilled as to the subjects of their testimony.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned last week to the country in which he represents the majesty of the British crown. A troop of hussars escorted him from the railroad depot to the Castle, and the procession was brought up by a number of cars filled with detectives. . Secretary Trevelyan, who left for England, did so under the protecting care of a corps of police officers.

A Dublin dispatch announces that Davitt, Healy and Quinn will be treated as "first-class prisoners" during their confinement in jail.

Prince Napoleon was set at liberty n Paris and returned to his residence.

Officers of the Army of the Caucasus n Russia have been arrested for holding Nihilistic principles, and the Ural Cossacks have also become disaffected.

Glencolumbkill (Ireland) peasants, who had applied to an official for work to keep them from starving, when advised by of March before the bill should be passed. the latter to seek means to emigrate, said they would prefer to die of hunger rather than quit the country

The last surviving son of Wordsworth,

the poet, died in London. Sarah Bernhardt's jewels fetched 175,000 francs in Paris. Damala, her busband, retires from the stage, and is forming a foreign legion for Africa.

Edwin Booth appeared as Othello in Berlin, and was presented with a silver iaurel crown amid storms of applause. The presentation was accompanied with an ad-

In the investigation at Kilmainham fail, Dublin, into the assassination of Cavendish and Burke, a carman, named Michael Kayanagh, turned informer, and deposed that on the day of the tragedy he drove Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly to Phoenix Park, where he saw James Carey and with four men and then two gentlemen walked along. One of Kavanagh's passengers said that the taller man of the two was to be assassinated. Kavanagh was ordered to

#### THE TARIFF.

A Lively Debate in the House of Repre-

[Associated Press Report.] In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Monday, Feb. 5: Mr. Kelley moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

That on the 12th of February, or on any day thereafter, the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, having consideration of the House Tariff bill, is hereby empowered to order the bill and amendment thereto to the House for its action, with such recommendations as may be determined upon by the majority of the votes of said committee, and on Feb. 12 a motion made in the committee of the whole to rise and report the bill to the House shall take precedence of a motion to amend. The motion was seconded, 120 to 80. Mr. Kelley said the country expected this

Congress to revise the revenue system, and to reduce the excessive surplus income. The tactics which had delayed the Internal Bevenue bill until near the close of the last session, and had forced down its proportions, were now being resorted to in connection with the pending Tariff bill. If the House was to pass the Tariff bill it must have power to escape from the distinguished leader-ship of the other side—no legitimate leadership; not the leadership of distinguished gentlemen who represented that side on the Committee of Ways and Means, but that leadership which proposed amend-ments to that which no man on the floor wanted amendments, which called for divisions and tellers, and which, unhapptly, found support enough to obtain them that leadership (referring to Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama) which would have rallied the cotton States in favor of putting cotton-seed oil on the free list; that leadership (referring to Mr. Springer) which on a joke mistook specimen of American ceramic art as a cus-pidor, and lectured the House on the extravgance of American workingmen in providing themselves with such costly spittoons. The House must escape from that leadership and bring the bill under the control of its

friends Mr. Morrison said one paramount duty of Congress was to revise the tariff, and so re-vise it as to reduce taxation. This the bill prevented. The bill was to deprive the Government of revenue by increasing taxation, and it was thus proposed to forestal any re-duction of the tariff. It was a sham, and once passed it would be claimed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) and his friends that it was a revision of the tariff and therefore a settlement of the question, and that the question must not be again agitated, lest the business of the country be disturbed. The Tariff Commission has been revising the tariff for six months; the Committee on Ways and Means for six weeks; the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Senate itself for several weeks, and none of these four revisions was alike, Now the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed to ask 200 men to take the work of the Committee on Ways and Means when it did not agree with the work of the other re-The gentleman knew it was impossible to consider half the bill in five days

Mr. Carlisle said the House had only been

cons dering the Tariff bill for one week, and now at the first opportunity it was proposed to limit its consideration to one week more. The House had not as yet completed two schedules, and they by no means the most important. By the end of the week metal schedule would have been passed, but the committee of the whole would not have reached those schedules where large increas s of taxation were made. In cotton and the woolen schedule there was an increase of taxation to the amount or millions, He stood here as anxious to see the passage of a proper measure as any gentleman could be, but he stood here also to demand for the representatives of the people that right which had always been enthem-the speech for the interest of the taxpayers of the country. He should protest against any measure calculated to stifle the rights of the people's representatives on a bill which proposed to tax them to the extent of at least \$200,000,000. If Congress were to pass the measure making an insignificant reduction in the revenue and at the same time increasing taxation, it would be claimed hereafter that the question was settled, and if the Democrats undertook to reopen it they would be subject to the accusation of being simply

agitators and disturbers of business inter-Mr. Hatch thought it came with bad grace from the gentleman from Pennsylvania to ask the House to pass a tariff bill when, dur-ing a session of eight months, the same gentleman had declared, by a bill which he brought in and championed, that after thirty years of delving in this tariff question he was unable to manage it, and wanted to relegate his high trust to a tariff commission, yet, having raised that commission, he swept the report aside and brought before the country a bill which increased the rates re-

mmended by it. Mr. Haskell commented on the fact that the country had watched six years, and had waited in vain for a revision of the tariff at the hands of the Democratic party. Now that the Republican Congress had brought in a bill largely reducing taxation, the Dem-

ocratic side of the House said "Nay." Mr. McKinley believed the Democratic side had made up its m nd deliberately that, if it could be prevented, no tariff legislation should be enacted by this Congress.

Mr. Springer-That s not so. Mr. McKinley-I have no doubt of it. When we proposed the Commission bill you were that he revision of the tariff deciaring that this proposition was "an affidavit for a continuance," but we passed it, and it is the gentlemen on the other side who are making "an affidavit for a continuance" now. I have heard representative men on the other side of the house say they could amend this bill until the 4th of March, and that they would do it rather than that the Republican party should pass a Tariff bill. Mr. McKenzie-Name your men. I defy you to name them.
Mr. McKinley—Does the gentleman want

me to name them? Mr. Mc enzie-Yes Mr. McKinley-I can name them by the

Mr. McKenzie-You can't name one. Mr. McKinley-I can name men on the very committee on which I serve who were mest enough to say that rather than have the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means they would sit here until the 4th Mr. McKinley-I ask that we pass the Tariff bill because the business interests of the country demand it. The business interests want rest, and certainly, and above all, they do not want a Democratic Congress to make for them a Free-trade bill.

Mr. Reed, in a brief speech charged the Democrats with the intention to defeat the bill, and then a motion to suspend the rules and adopt the re-olution was lost-yeas 139. nays 102-not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative—a party vote, except that Messrs Hardenburg, Morse Spear, Wilson of West Virginia, and Wise of Pennsylvania voted with the Republicans in the affirma-

## LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Bay State Iron Company, of Boston, has suspended operations, with liabilities of \$750,000. The plant is said to be worth \$1,000,(03,

In the United States during 1882 there was manufactured 4,623,323 tons of pig-iron, and at the close of the year 383,-Daniel Delaney sitting beside the road 655 tons remained unsold. The year's pro- Dutch sand slip is cleaner, the cows are A cab driven by Fitzharris soon came up duct exceeded by 500,000 tons the greatest sleeker and fatter, the windmills more output of any one year.

Stuart Robson delivered an address at the funeral of Charles R. Thorne, Jr., the actor, but there were no religious c remonies. A telegram of sympathy from Robert

Rogers & Co., a Chicago firm dealing m coal and pig iron, have collapsed fin-000, and the assets are small.

THE Senate spent the whole day, and a Magazine,

good part of the night, on the 12th inst., discussing the Morrill Tariff bill. Much of the time was consumed in fighting over again the pig-iron battle. The immediate bone of contention was the proposition of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to put the duty on jig-iron at \$6.72, where it was fixed by the committee. He failed to get the figure he wanted, but coaxed the Senate to yield so far as to place it at \$6.50. The action of the committee of the whole in striking out lumber from the wood schedule was disagreed to by 29 to 16. Lath, shingles, pine clapboards and spruce clapboards, struck out in the committee of the whole, were also restored at the rates in the bill—the Senate refusing to agree to the action in committee by a vote of yeas 18, nays 32. Two hours were spent in discussing an amendment in relation to vinegar factories. The tariff question also claimed the attention of the House, and precipitated one of the liveliest debates of the session. The items under discussion were those relating to the duties on bars and rods from which fencing—wire, trace-chains, horse-shoes, nails and similar articles are manufactured, and steel used for making locomotive and other tires. Slight reductions were made in the material of which fencing wire, trace-chains, horse-shoes and nails are made, but the locomotive tire material was kept up. The House refused to pass a bill for the retirement of Alf ed Pleasonton with the rank of Major General. Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to prohibit the cussing the Morrill Tariff bill. Much of the Pleasonton with the rank of Major General. Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to prohibit the transmission of lottery advertisements through

#### BURST BOILERS.

Seven Men at Taylorville, Ill., Blown to Eternity.

[Telegram from Taylorville, Ill.] A boiler explosion occurred at the file works of Peter Neu & Co., that completely wrecked the establishment and killed five men. As usual in such cases, the why and wherefore of the trouble are wrapped in profound mystery, nobody about the place, of course, having the least idea before it happened that it was going to happen, or being aware of any reason why it was going to occur, everything about the boiler being considered in first-class order. It was about 7:15 o'clock when the boilers burs, and had the explosion occurred a quarter of an hour before the loss of life would have been fearful, for at that time the boiler and engine rooms were filled with workmen warming up for their day's work. At 7 o'clock the machinery was set in motion, and the men scattered to their respective positions, leaving the proprietor, Mr. Peter Neu, and a few others in the engine room. At 7:15 o'clock two of the boilers let go with a others shock and report that shook the country for miles around. The establishment is situated about a mile southeast of the busines part of the town, and the explosion caused everybody to think an earthquake had occurred. The fact was soon made known, and in a few minutes the entire populace was on a dead rush for the scene. Arrived there a spectacle of wreck and ruin presented itself, as the entire establishment was demolished, the large timbers and heavy machinery being scattered about over a broad extent of territory. The ruins took fire, but, being taken in time, the flames were extinguished before they gained any headway. Then the work of searching for the victims began. It was found that five men had been killed outright, and two were fatally injured.

Peter Neu, the proprietor, had both his legs broken and his head crushed beyond all semblance of a human cranium. John Jones, the engineer, was completely disemboweled, both legs broken, and the body horribly scalded and mutilated. Samue Lenam, the fireman, was torn all to pieces, portions of his body being found different places.

John McCollom was terribly mutilated. William Deahel had his head b own off. Chris Neu, son of the proprietor, and Tony Vandever were injured so that their death is only a question of a few hours.

### The Duty to Rest.

There is a false idea prevalent about resting enough in the few weeks of the summer to last the year. However full of delight and peace the lazy hours in the country, however freighted with rest and strength the long days by the sea. we cannot hoard and carry away enough of the precious store. Every twentyfour hours is a circle of its own in which to tear down and build up, and whatever is spent between one sundown and another must be made good from food, recreation and rest, and whoever commences the morning already tired is spending too much somewhere, and will find that a system of paying nature's past debts by drawing on the future will make him a bankrupt. But we do not need to wait till in the fullness of time we can join the throng at watering places. To any one unless shut up between four brick walls, if there belong a green spot somewhere around the house; if he can sit at least under one vine and fig tree of his own, there is at hand a perennial spring, if he but knows how to drink of it. Porhaps you will say: "I cannot stop to rest; I have no time; I will by and by, but now I must do my work." Ah! but are you sure of your by and by? the one this side of eternity, I mean? Are you not doing the very thing now that may lose it for you, or if entered upon, will it not, instead of being spent in rest, as you fondly hoped, be spent rather in vain regrets for the strength so unwisely and hopelessly lost? Moreover, what is the work you must be constantly doing? If to do good is your ruling motive, have you not learned that it is what you are as well as what you do that blesses the world? and though the toil of your hands is worth much, a beautiful spirit of good cheer surrounding you is worth more, and you are not | 1 becoming the best you might be if you have no time to entertain this spirit of rest and strength which cannot live with weariness .- Herald of Health.

## First Glimpse of Holland.

A very large opal or the inside of a mother-of-pearl shell would make a good background for this thin strip of distant Holland that lies blinking away in the early morning light. A long, narrow ribbon of a picture it makes, with its little spots and dots and splashes of color here and there, accidental here and methodical there, as if part of a pattern. By carefully looking through a glass these dots of various shapes and sizes soon resolve themselves into windmills, cows, sheep, Dutchmen, churches and steeples, and little red-tiled houses with green or blue shutters. I do not pretend that this is a peculiar or striking instance of the first glimpse of a foreign strand consisting of cows, windmills, and steeples-I know of other such places-but I contend that the jaunty and active, the cottages more spick and span and more recently out of a toy box, the specks of humanity more rotund and well-to-do. Never, except on some other strip of Dutch strand, will you see just such specks as these. And as we draw nearer the shore, and the bits of color take more definite form, there is no mistake—this ancially. Their liabilities are at least \$125,- is Holland, and no other land at all.-George H. Broughton, in Harper's

#### AWFUL FLOOD.

Sixty-four Feet Four Inches of Water in the Ohio at Cincinnati-Great Destruction of Property.

The Indian may have witnessed such a

(Cincinnati (Feb. 12) Telegram to Chicago Times.]

volume of water in the Ohio, but his white successor never before saw such a flood. It has not come upon us with a rush, or this rich, beautiful valley would become a wilderness with its subsidence, but has slowly swelled from a fair river, a useful servant, to a silent yellow sea that has sent its waves into the marts of the city, and with their quiet lapping put a stop to business, to manufactures, to traffic, sent thousands on thousands adrift without shelter and with-out food, and in the aggregate inflicted damages that may directly and indi-rectly amount to millions of dollars. Within a space of twenty-five miles tributary to the city, thousands of people are houseless, many of them as destitute as when they were born, at least for the time. If they stay in their houses, they are isolated, and must depend on chance for succor. if they leave, a host of river pirates will despoil the deserted dwellings. Ohio river flows west between Cincinnati on the Ohio side and Newport and Covergton opposite: in Kentucky, the latter cities divided by the Licking river. A mile and a half below the Licking river Mill creek empties into the r ver on the Ohio side. The Licking has been swollen by its tributaries to a raging torrent. row and deep and swift ordinarily, it is now out of its banks for miles, covering points of ground never before reached by the floods. Along its banks are many factories, large and small, rolling-mills, and furnaces. All these are flooded, their fires out, and their workmen idle. Mill creek forces its way to the river in the western part of the city, flowing through a wide valley, along which for five miles are not only dwellings, but pork packing houses, laughter houses, divers manufacturing establishments, and hundreds of market gardens, together with several rail-road tracks. All these are under water, and, while the gardens are ruined, great damage is also done the factories, packing-houses and contents, but to what extent is simply im ossible to even sporoximate. The front of Cincinnati for several streets is low. Here is done the heavy wholesale business of the city, and there are located many large factories of all sorts, machine-shops, coal-yards, etc. All this is under water from a few inches to several feet, while cellars for two or three streets streets a steamboat could make its way without a particle of trouble. On Sec nd street the current runs like a mill race. Where there is but I tile water, if the business is of a kind to warrant it, clerks and porters wade about in rubber hip boots, but most of them are simply in charge of Most of them had removed their goods to upper stories or higher ground. In streets back and higher, hundreds of hogsheads of tobacco, sugar, etc., are piled on the sidewalks from the flooded districts. In the upper portion of the city, along the river bank, live many poor people and most of the lawless class of the city. They are drowned out, and perforce invaded the cen ral portion of the town and the fashionable streets, so that the the crowds were more diversified than ever before. The gas-works supply both of this city and Newport has been shut off, and their fires were put out yesterday afternoon with only a slim night's supply on hand. Today the lamp stores drove such a trade as never before, and candles were as common as 100 years ago in the central city of the Union. Three hundred thousand are cut off from their regular of gas to-night. The streets are in darkness save for an occasional electric light. ters and other halls had to supply themselves with electric lights, oil lamps or candies, and the audiences blinked their eyes under the unwonted light, and were huarious and jolly, as they could not have been otherwise. The water-works have about five days' supply in the reservoirs. Under the most favorable circumstances the works cannot resume in time to more keep consumers scantily supplied, and, should a great fire occur, the result is disheartening to contemplate. Should it occur in the overflowed business district. the department would be simply powerless and the flames would run unchecked. Only one railroad, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, is above water. There are ten leet of water over the track leading into the new Union Depot, and on the lower ground the water runs over the tops of some freight cars that were left on the track ville, Ky., and at New Albany and Lawrenceburg, Ind , is unprecedented. Thous-

The stage of water at Frankfort and Louisands are without employment, many are shelterless, and much suffering prevails.

THE Revue des Deux Mondes says that in Alsace the consumption of brandy has increased more than tenfold during the last ten years, and there is a proportionate increase in drunkenness. North German brandy is imported by the Alsacians free of

ONE lawyer at Des Moines, Iowa, has put through 189 divorce cases within a

THE MARKETS			
NEW YORK.			
BEEVES. HOGS. COTTON. FLOUE—Superfine. WHEAT—No. 1 White. No. 2 Red. COEN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 PORK—Mess. LARD.	5.55	-	6.75
H008	7.00	en en	7.65
From Specific	3.40	100	3.75
WHEAT-No. 1 White	1.16	(cf.	1.17
No. 2 Red	1.20	(0)	1.22
CORN-No. 2.	.72	66	.73
DODY Mone	10 07	98	.50
PORK-Mess LARD  CHICAGO  BEEVES-Good to Fancy Steers. Cows and Heffers. Medium to Fair  Hogs. FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex. Good to Choice Spr'g Ex. WHEAT-No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red Winter. CORN-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Choice Greamery. EGGS-Fresh. PORK-Mess. LARD.  MILWAUKEE.	.113	4600	.113
CHICAGO		•	
Beeves-Good to Fancy Steers.	5.15	Œ	6.25
Cows and Helfers	3,15	(68	4,35
Hous.	4.75	ät	7.15
FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex.	5,50	338	5.75
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.	4.75	66	5.00
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	1,65	(60	1.06
Copy No. 2 Red Winter,	1.07	PULT.	1.08
OATS-No. 2	204	670	353
RyE-No. 2	.63	200	.64
BARLEY-No. 2	.84	(75)	.85
BUTTER-Uhoice Greamery	,333	65	.35
Potes Moss	17.75	100	30
LARD	.11	600	.113
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT-No. 2	1.05	00	1.06
CORN-No. 2	.56	(3)	.57
Eve-No. 2	54	(05	39
PARLEY-No. 2.	74	(%)	75
PORK-Mess	18,00	081	18,25
LARD	.11	40	.113
WHEAT-No. 9 Red	1.10	60	1 11
Coun-Mixed	.51	68	.52
OATS-No. 2	.88	60	.39
RYE.	.60	100	.61
LATER	18.00	(66)	18.23
CINCINNATI.	.437	40	***
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.00	O.	1.10
COEN	.57	(6)	.58
Dyp	-41	65	.42
Porr -Mess	18.00	661	19.95
LARD	.10	400	.11
TOLEDO.	00000	h	Carlos
Cons.	1.08	63	1.10
OATS-No. 2	41	es	.08
DETROIT.	***	43	***
FLOUR.	4.75		5.00
WHEAT-No. 1 White	1.07	6	1.08
OATS-Mixed	.06	9	.57
PORK-Mess.	18.00	(de)	18.50
BUTTER—Choice Greatmery EGGS—Frest) Pork—Mess LARD  MILWAUKEE  WHEAT—No. 2 COEN—No. 2 COEN—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 RARLEY—No. 2 PORK—Mess LARD  ST. LOUIS  WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—Mixed OATS—No. 2 RYE PORK—Mess LARD  CINCINNATI  WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN OATS RYE PORK—Mess LARD  TOLEDO, WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN OATS RYE PORK—Mess LARD  TOLEDO, WHEAT—No. 1 White CORN OATS—No. 2 OATS—Mixed PORK—Mess INDIANAPOLIS WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—No. 2 OATS—Mixed PORK—Mess INDIANAPOLIS		-	
CONN. No. 2 Red	1.04		1.05
OATS-Mixed	.61	68	.62
EAST LIBERTY P	.08	106	.00
CATTLE-Best	5.25	a	6.25
Pair.	4.75	ě	0.10
Hoos Common	3.75	9	4.50
OATS-Mixed EAST LIBERTY, P. CATTLE-Best Fair. Common. Hoos SHEEF	8.95	20	7.60 6.75
	0.20	-	W. 10